

Interesting Correspondence.

We subjoin, from the New York *News* of the 21st, a very interesting correspondence between Gen. Beauregard and the editor of *Harper's Magazine*, touching the article which General Jordan contributed to the October number of that Magazine, and in which he assailed the ex-President of the Confederate States, with a good deal of feeling. The character of the article, as well as the intimate relations which subsisted during the war, between the writer of it and General Beauregard, has led some persons to believe that the latter approved of its publication, and this fact has given to it additional importance. The letters which we publish prove that General Beauregard, so far from advising the publication of the article at the time, protested against it, and did all that he could to delay its publication, at least until after Mr. Davis shall have been liberated: GENERAL BEAUREGARD TO THE EDITOR OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

[Copy.]

New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I received, a few days since, from Gen. Thomas Jordan, the proof-sheets of an article entitled "Jefferson Davis," which is to appear in the October number of your Magazine. I have written to him requesting him not to publish it at this moment when Mr. Davis is a close prisoner in a fortress; but fearing Gen. Jordan may not receive my letter in time, I take the liberty of writing to you direct, in the hope that the publication of that article may be delayed at least until Mr. Davis shall have been liberated, in order to afford him the opportunity of defending himself, should he think proper to do so.

I am far from being one of his admirers or proselytes; indeed, I might have many things to say against his mismanagement of our national affairs while he was our Chief Magistrate, but we should never strike at a fallen foe when incapable of opposing any resistance. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

To Editor *Harper's Magazine*, N. Y. EDITOR OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE TO GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

[Copy.]

Franklin Square, New York,

September 11, 1865.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, N. O., La.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 2d, relating to Gen. Jordan's paper on Mr. Davis. Before your note reached me (yesterday) the sheet containing that paper was entirely printed. It is, therefore, wholly beyond my power to delay the publication of the article.

I cannot admit that the production of this paper by me is a blow at a fallen adversary when he is incapable of opposing any resistance. It can in nowise be to his prejudice on his approaching trial. His personal character is nowise assailed. His official acts are certainly proper subjects for discussion at any time, here or elsewhere. While I do not fully agree with General Jordan upon all points, I yet thought it every way desirable that the views of a man, who had special opportunities of judging, should be presented to the public. As far as I can judge, from pretty extensive conversations with men who acted conspicuous parts against us during the war, these views are essentially those of the great mass of competent judges at the South.

The whole subject was carefully considered before I decided to publish the paper, and I must add frankly that I should not have thought it advisable to withhold or delay the paper, even had your suggestion to that effect reached me in time to make it possible for me to do it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDITOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE POPE AND THE FREE MASONS.—The Pope has again pronounced an allocution, which is making some stir in Europe. This time he warns the faithful against the Free Masons, reminding them that several of his predecessors have proscribed and reprobated that sect, the entrance into which they declared should entail excommunication, which the Pope alone could remove. The Pope denounces Free Masons as the instigators of revolutions, and calls on the secular governments to suppress them.

Love in men is like the distemper in dogs. Neither puppies nor men are worth anything until they have had it.

Great Britain and Ireland.

While on English soil our volunteers are banding together for the defence of their homes, we find, on the other side of the Channel, a horde of hot-headed young men assembling, for no other object than to revolutionize the country, and dismember the empire by fire and sword. They are said to possess large stores of arms, paid instructors, systematic organization, and a distinct revolutionary object, which was implied in Ahearn's ridicule of the policeman's loyalty—"paid for at the rate of fifteenpence a day." We consider this conspiracy rather as weak and wicked than dangerous, at least to any great degree, to the Government of Ireland. There are many broad and deep lines of demarcation which contrast it with the Irish plots and plotters of other days, and in all these points it appears but a lower and more degenerate development of its predecessors. The United Irishmen of the last century combined against the English dominion members of the Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian Churches, with men of wealth, station, influence and talent, as their leaders. Their combination filled the land, and yet it fell to pieces, and was crushed when it rose in rebellion to carry out its grand object. With O'Connell sprang up the "moral force" faction of Catholic Ireland, backed and blessed by the priesthood; its mighty mission, to wrest from England the Repeal of the Union, was a failure, and that national and wide-spread organization of the Repeal party sleeps forever in the grave of the great agitator. Then "Young Ireland" rose to work on Erin's redemption from the cruel bondage of the Saxon, which ended in a farce of a single act in a cabbage-garden, with Smith O'Brien as the principal performer. And now we have this Fenian ground-swell that mutters and threatens so much. It stands alone and distinct in its mischievous object. It seems to be neither sanctioned nor abetted by the natural leaders of the Irish peasantry—the priesthood; nay, from many an altar it has been solemnly denounced, and by the Roman Catholic bishop it has been severely interdicted. Unlike "Young Ireland" and the rebels of '98, the Fenian party are exclusively sons of the Roman Catholic Church, though reproached by their spiritual fathers. Other conspiracies against the rights and rule of England in Ireland embraced the whole extent of the country, and were not limited to a few counties, as the Fenians are. They were headed by men of mark, and supported by men of wealth or station or political influence, with a powerful press to uphold their claims and to defend their principles—attributes entirely wanting in this last phase of Milesian faction.

Under conditions so widely different from those of preceding organizations, it may well be doubted whether it is indigenous or an importation from America. The question may be asked whether the democratic Ireland-loving, England-loathing republic has supplied with money and arms, and military instruction, the land which sent her so many recruits to replenish the armies that fell like sheep before the sword of the South. We know it has been more than once avowed by Northern demagogues that they "reckon" on the day that is soon to come, when a war with England will enable Ireland to free herself from "the tyrant." By too many the greatness of England is believed to overshadow Ireland, which can never bask in the beams, or be cheered by the sunshine of prosperity, until the overshadowing monster is thrown down from its high place. This sentiment, so long prevalent in America, is the fundamental doctrine of the Fenian political creed. We do not pray, with Castlereagh, that Ireland may be drowned for twenty-four hours beneath the deep to wash away her grievances. We prescribe a milder remedy for her maladies. It is, we believe, in the power of a gentle yet firm Government to make all parties in Ireland feel that their interests are identical with those of England. As the legislation of Ireland has become more liberal and progressive, in the same proportion seditious conspiracy, under whatever name or form it may appear, has become less dangerous and less formidable from its growing weakness and marked isolation from the educated and influential classes. These silly outbreaks are fast dying away, like other malignant epidemics when exposed to a fuller ventilation, and a purer and more widely diffused light. Let the Government of this country only go on as they have done for the last quarter of a century, developing the material interests of that unhappy land, extending its trade and education, breaking up the bonds

of faction and loosening its hold on the minds of the educated and influential by a strict and impartial administration of the law, by an honest endeavor to reward merit and capacity in all classes and creeds, without favor or prejudice; and by proving by their uniform action that the great object of Englishmen is to govern Ireland for the common interest and glory of a common empire, and not for the benefit or aggrandizement of England to the detriment of the sister country.—*London Review*, 12th ult.

NEW ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.—Undismayed by the failure of Franklin, Kane, Hayes and others to extract any results from Arctic exploration worthy of the danger and expense, the Germans are determined to try their luck in adventure in the icy seas. Dr. Peter, an eminent German geographer, has originated a new plan of exploration, which is now being arranged, and which it is expected will soon culminate in the sailing of an expedition. He has offered a premium varying from £150 to £300 to mariners who will consent to engage in such a voyage. He believes that the influence of the gulf stream will be found to extend into the currents of the seas between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. He is of opinion that, by that route, it will be easier to penetrate into the frozen regions than by the usual course of navigation. It is reported that he has chartered an English steamer of 200 tons burden as a pioneer to the larger expeditions, and that a vessel will be sent from Hammerfest during the present year.—The voyage is to be made from the latter port, along the eastern coast of Spitzbergen, and if possible to Gillis' land. The object is to test the truth of this theory relative to the currents and the influence of the gulf stream. Should the hopes of the projector be borne out by actual fact, the steamer will return and report the result of her observations, and the larger expedition will then be fitted out. Capt. Hagerman, of Hamburg, is to be the commander of the expedition, and the funds have been partially furnished by subscription among the merchants of Hamburg. The balance, it is hoped, will be made up in Bremen. For the present this is all that is known of the proposed attempt, and the full execution of the plan may depend upon the report of the pioneer steamer. They have hitherto had very little to do with Arctic experiments. The English, French and Americans have monopolized the honor, such as it is, of these luckless adventures. At the present time an American explorer, Captain Hall, is in the Arctic regions, and he expects to prosecute the greater part of his explorations by the overland route. He sailed some months ago, and it is nearly time that he should be heard from.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

STARTLING DISCOVERIES AT NASHVILLE.—A special despatch to the New York *World*, dated Nashville, October 20, says:

A startling discovery has been made in this city within the last few days. A large number of thieves have been depredating around the city for some time past. All efforts to catch them have been unavailing until lately. It has been ascertained that there are five different caves under the city, which are occupied by thieves, burglars and counterfeiters. The McNary vault in the graveyard has been put under guard, and men set to work to effect an entrance into the cave. As fast as the earth is removed, fresh earth is thrown up from the inside of the cave. This is the same cave that Murrell and his gang occupied when engaged in running off negroes and horses. The affair has been kept secret, but leaked out in spite of the military. A year ago it was reported that the McNary tomb was used as a place to store plunder, and it is commonly reported that a lake, covering five acres and very deep, is directly under the city. One man swears to having thoroughly explored the entire cavern, from one end to the other. A guard has been stationed over the Acklen and Harden tombs. The locksmith gives his opinion that the lock on the McNary tomb has been used recently. The entrance to the cavern is at the foot of Summer street. The military are determined to find out the outlet of the cave. The entrance looks like a fissure in the rock. The discovery originated from the fact that quite a number of murders have been committed in the immediate vicinity, which led to an investigation, disclosing the above facts.

Hon. A. P. Poland has been elected chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont.

LEE AT THE GRAVE OF JACKSON.—A correspondent of the New York *Daily News*, writing from Lexington, Va., giving some account of the place and its attractions, says:

But the greatest attraction to the visitor to Lexington, and, indeed, the Mecca to which, in years to come, many pilgrims will resort, is the grave of "Stonewall Jackson." Last Sabbath afternoon, the burial of a member of the Order attracted to the beautiful cemetery of the town a long procession of Odd Fellows, and an immense crowd of citizens, and I went, that I might avail myself of the opportunity of visiting the grave of the great chief whom I had so often followed to victory. No stone marks the spot, which is indicated simply by a staff, upon which the Confederate flag once floated; but the wreath of flowers, laid by fair hands on the grave, and kept fresh by daily additions, is a fit emblem of the place the hero holds in the memory and affections of the people of the South. As long as true greatness, honor, purity of character, and deep-toned piety are esteemed, Jackson will not be forgotten. I was told, that immediately on his arrival in Lexington, to assume his place in the Washington College, Gen. Lee paid a visit to the grave of Jackson, and lingered for a long time around the hallowed spot. Lee at the grave of Jackson, would form a picture which a master hand might delight to paint.

A BROTHER'S REVENGE.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Detroit, Mich., October 14, says:

Captain John P. Ward was fatally shot at Lexington, last evening, by young Farman, a boy fifteen years old, a brother of the girl whom Ward recently outraged. The preliminary examination of Ward, on the charge of rape, was taking place. A portion of the evidence was in, and the court adjourned about nine o'clock in the evening. The next morning, young Farman, who had been observed in the room intently watching his victim throughout the day, followed Ward as he left the room. When about one hundred yards down the street, he stepped close behind Ward, drew a revolver, and fired.

The ball entered the small of his back, severing the spinal column, and passed out below the lower rib. The murdered man sank to the ground, when the boy fired two more shots, which took effect, producing flesh wounds. The boy then went back to the court room and gave himself into custody. Great indignation previously existed in the town against Ward, and the boy was applauded for the act. Ward was a man of great wealth, which he used freely to screen himself, and was noted as a seducer of young girls.

AWKWARD PREDICAMENT OF A LANDLADY.—About 12 o'clock on Friday night, P. C. Stothard, who was on duty in Berwick street, Sunderland, was called to a public house, the landlady being in an awkward predicament. It appeared that the hostess and her spouse had been quarreling in an upstairs room, and threatening to commit suicide, she raised the window and jumped out. Her husband caught her by the dress just as she got outside, and prevented her from falling, but the heavy weight of his better half rendered it impossible to drag her back again. The officer on the beat was summoned, but the united strength of the two men was unable to raise her up. The distance to the ground was about fifteen feet, and to let her go would probably involve a broken limb. There the young landlady hung suspended, like Mohammed's coffin, betwixt heaven and earth, unable to go backward, and afraid to drop. At last two feather beds were brought out, and the woman was allowed to fall, alighting without any damage, and probably deterred by her fright from attempting another leap of the same kind.

[Newcastle Journal.]

CONFEDERATES IN MEXICO.—A letter from General Magruder, dated last August, at the City of Mexico, says he would remain there till December. Generals Price, Wilcox, Stevens, Leadbeater, ex-Governor Allen, Judge Perkins and ex-Governor Hall, of Tennessee, were getting along pretty well. Maximilian had refused positively to do anything for the Confederates more than for other emigrants, but favors emigration, and will soon issue a favorable decree on the subject.

By the steam ship *Hibernian*, we learn that a correspondence has transpired between Mr. Adams, the American Minister, and Earl Russell, relative to the responsibility of England for ravages committed on American commerce by vessels fitted out from English ports. Earl Russell repudiates the liability, and refuses to submit the subject to arbitration.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.—The Wirz Court-Martial was more than ever crowded with visitors to-day, the fair sex being in the majority. The Judge-Advocate began his argument for the prosecution a few moments past ten o'clock, and delivered the contents of three hundred and fifteen closely written manuscript pages, occupying about three hours in the report. There remain two hundred additional pages before the argument will be closed. The whole of this voluminous document is to be published by authority of the Secretary of War. The court has been in session thirty-eight days, and has amassed a record of more than five thousand pages. It appears by the argument of the prosecution that one hundred and six witnesses have been summoned in behalf of the defence, of which number sixty-eight reported, and forty-two were discharged without a hearing. During the review of the testimony to-day touching upon the cruelties and hardships of the Andersonville stockade, Wirz manifested considerable nervousness, and resorted several times to stimulants.

Who has not seen a child turn from the embodiment of all that could please the eye, to sit, a charmed listener, on the lap of one whose only attraction was a gentle voice speaking words warm with the love of a pure heart.

The island of Santa Cruz has been visited by a severe earthquake. Many houses were thrown down, but no loss of life is reported. The same shock was felt in San Domingo. A severe hurricane has also recently visited the West India Islands.

A number of drafted men, who had ran off but returned since the end of the war, have been tried by a court martial at Detroit. Some have been deprived of citizenship, and some sent to State prison.

It is stated that an agent in Texas, appointed for the purpose, has purchased 30,000 acres of land in that State, for the establishment of a colony of Poles. The tract is situated near the town of Palestine.

Governor James Johnson has received official information from Washington city that all the delegates to the Georgia State Convention will be pardoned.

In New York, a fire on Bridge street, on Monday night, destroyed a large warehouse filled with cotton. The probable loss is nearly a million of dollars.

Discharged colored soldiers who cannot prove they were free at the time of enlistment do not receive any bounty.

Gen. Banks has declared himself in favor of negro suffrage.

Navy officers intend to petition Congress for an increase of pay.

Headq's District of Western S. C. FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE, COLUMBIA, S. C., October 25, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 22.

I. Before a Military Commission, which convened at Columbia, S. C., October 17, 1865, pursuant to Special Orders No. 15, dated Headquarters, District of Western South Carolina, Fourth Separate Brigade, Columbia, S. C., October 5, 1865, and of which Captain J. WHITE, 25th Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried:

W. W. Leister, a citizen of Fairfield District, in the State of South Carolina.

CHARGE.

Assault, with Intent to Kill. The said W. W. Leister, a citizen of Fairfield District, in the State of South Carolina, did, without sufficient legal provocation, make an assault upon the person of Sam, (a colored civilian), a Freedman, and did shoot at, and severely wounded, the said Sam, with a gun loaded with buckshot, thereby intending to kill the said Sam. All this on the plantation of Mrs. Rebecca Coleman, in the District aforesaid, on the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five. To which Charge and Specification the accused pleaded as follows:

To the Specification, "Not Guilty."

To the Charge, "Not Guilty."

FINDING.

The Commission having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused W. W. Leister, a citizen of Fairfield District, in the State of South Carolina, as follows:

Of the Specification, "Guilty."

Of the Charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the Commission do, therefore, sentence him, W. W. Leister, a citizen of Fairfield District, South Carolina, to be confined at hard labor for the period of two (2) years, at such place as the Commanding General may direct.

II. The proceedings and findings in the foregoing case of W. W. Leister, a citizen of Fairfield District, in the State of South Carolina, are approved.

The Sentence is confirmed, and will be carried into effect at Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C., under the direction of the Commanding Officer thereof, to whom the prisoner will be sent under guard.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brevet Major-General A. AMES.

CHAS. A. CARBON, Asst. Adj't. Gen'l. Oct 27